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CONTENTS.	PAGE
EDITORIALS	1-4
Ten Millions for Peace—The Washington Conference on the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes—Is Arbitration a Failure?—The Nobel Peace Prize.	
EDITORIAL NOTES	4-5
The President's Message—Bishop Harris on Japan—Peace Sections Teachers' Associations—Peace Sunday Observance.	
WHAT THE PEACE SOCIETIES ARE DOING	5-6
BREVITIES	6
GENERAL ARTICLES:	
Andrew Carnegie's Announcement of His Great Peace Fund...	6-8
Arbitration Tribunals Still Useful. <i>Francis W. Hirst</i>	8-11
Some Considerations as to International Arbitral Courts. <i>Jack-son H. Ralston</i>	11-14
Field Secretary's Report for December. <i>Charles E. Beals</i>	14-15
The New York Peace Society. <i>William H. Short</i>	15-17
The American School Peace League. <i>Fannie Fern Andrews</i>	17-18
Interstate Controversies in the Supreme Court of the United States. <i>Ex-Justice Brown of the Supreme Court</i>	18-20
NEW BOOKS	20-21
International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau	21

Ten Millions for Peace.

Mr. Carnegie's interest in the cause of peace, or, as he usually puts it, in the abolition of war, has existed for many years and been steadily growing and deepening for the last ten years and more. This interest has manifested itself both in strong public addresses and published articles and in generous contributions of money. Soon after the first Hague Conference he gave, as is well known, a million and a half for the building at The Hague of a worthy palace for the International Court of Arbitration. More recently he devoted one hundred thousand dollars to the erection of a suitable home for the Central American International Court of Justice at Cartago, and has provided for the rebuilding of this house, which was destroyed not long ago by an earthquake. Toward the erection of the Pan-American Union building, one of the most beautiful structures in Washington, he contributed three-quarters of a million. For several years also he has been making generous gifts to a number of the peace organizations, the American Peace Society, the American Inter-

national Conciliation Association, the New York Peace Society, the Intercollegiate Peace Association, the American School Peace League, and two or three societies in Europe. Altogether he has contributed not much less than fifty thousand dollars a year for some years in this way, to say nothing of large special gifts toward the expenses of the Boston International Peace Congress of 1904, the National Peace Congresses at New York and Chicago in 1907 and 1909, and the New England Peace Congress last spring.

But ten millions for peace in one gift! The price of a whole battleship for the abolition of war! When the announcement of this magnificent fund was made in Washington on December 14, it quite dazed with delight the poor pacifists throughout the world, who had been working for decades, and in some quarters for nearly a century, with the strongest faith and the most loyal devotion to their ideals, but on pittances of money incredibly small. The International Peace Movement, recognized to be the most commanding movement of the time, has been created and brought to its present commanding position on probably a smaller financial outlay than has ever gone to any other important cause.

This great foundation ought in many ways to hasten forward the movement to complete triumph. It is true, as some critics have sneeringly remarked, that even ten millions of dollars cannot purchase universal peace. Nobody ever supposed it could. But the mere consecration of this great sum to the promotion of peace, by one of the two or three wealthiest men of the world, is a striking evidence of the advanced position which the movement has reached. Its greatness and nobility must now be recognized by all but the hopelessly blind. The body of peace workers throughout the world will feel at once a new inspiration and courage for the difficult tasks yet before them.

But in the way of effective, practical work, both in the further education of public sentiment and in aiding in securing governmental and intergovernmental action, this fund offers almost unlimited possibilities, if it is wisely directed, as the character of the men chosen to administer it gives assurance will be the case. Ten millions seems like a great sum, but it is, however, really only a tithe of what is needed to put the movement for world peace on the proper footing. The entire income of the fund (five hundred thousand dollars a year) can be well spent in this country alone. Indeed, several times that amount could

be profitably used. What is the income of ten millions of dollars — the price of a single battleship, and that one of the older vessels — compared with the hundreds of millions which are every year being spent by our government alone on preparations for war! A similar fund of ten millions for peace work ought to be established in at least seven other countries, — Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Japan, — and smaller ones in a score of other countries. It would certainly be a most wise disposition of further millions if Mr. Carnegie in the final disposition of his great fortune should see fit to create similar funds in these other countries where the peace propagandists, though earnest and courageous, and already measurably successful, are seriously handicapped for lack of means.

Mr. Carnegie has, wisely we think, not given instructions to the trustees of the fund as to how the income shall be expended, but left it entirely to their judgment. He has prescribed only that it shall be made as effective as possible toward the abolition of war, "the foulest blot upon our civilization." The trustees will doubtless find a most fruitful field, ready to their hands, for the expenditure of at least half the income in supporting and strengthening the various active peace organizations already in existence. These societies have long been engaged, under great limitations as to means, in the work of educating public opinion and urging upon the governments of the world the creation of the international institutions on which alone permanent peace can rest. They have, most of them, large unfulfilled plans before them. The results of their efforts have been large, and they richly deserve recognition at the hands of the directors of the Carnegie Fund. Beyond this the trustees will find many openings for new and special work from time to time which, with the cost of administration, will easily exhaust the remainder of the income.

On another page will be found the names of the twenty-seven trustees and Mr. Carnegie's statement of the terms and conditions under which the trust was committed to them.

The Washington Conference on the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

The Conference held at Washington December 15 to 17, by the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, was a notable event. It did not, it is true, begin to equal in size the great national peace congresses held in 1907 and 1909. But it brought together a larger number of men of the legal profession than any gathering in the interests of peace has ever before done, not excepting the Washington Arbitration Conferences of 1896 and 1904; in which so many eminent men took part. This was in part due to the great prog-

ress which the peace movement has recently made, but more especially to the fact that the subject on the program, that of an international court of justice, was one that peculiarly appealed to lawyers.

The meetings of the Conference were held in the assembly room of the New Willard Hotel, with the exception of the one on Friday evening, which met in the grand hall of the new Pan-American Union building, and was followed by a supper and reception. This session was presided over by Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador to Turkey, just home from Constantinople, and was in every way a notable gathering. The other sessions were presided over by Justice Baldwin of Connecticut and by Dr. James Brown Scott and Theodore Marburg, president and secretary of the society to whose initiative and tireless personal efforts the Conference and its success were in such large measure due. Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, presided at the banquet on the closing evening, at which President Taft spoke and effectually squelched the latest war scare, which had been started by a confidential report sent by the Secretary of War to Congress.

The papers and discussions were nearly all devoted to expounding the necessity of a regular international court of arbitral justice and its superiority to other means of adjusting controversies between nations. The addresses were in general very able and illuminating, though the restriction of the program to the one topic made the covering of much the same ground by different speakers inevitable.

A disposition was manifested on the part of several speakers, we were sorry to see, not simply to show the superiority of strictly judicial methods of settlement, but even to underestimate, if not actually to belittle, arbitration, notwithstanding its long and successful history of a hundred years. Ex-President Eliot went so far even as to declare that arbitration is a failure. With this matter we have dealt more fully in a separate editorial.

The personnel of the Conference was unusual. Among the prominent men who took part in the proceedings were President William H. Taft; ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster; Senator Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador to Turkey; Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain; ex-Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut; Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court (retired); Andrew Carnegie; Edwin Ginn; ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard; President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford; Hon. Richard Bartholdt, president of the Interparliamentary Group in Congress; ex-Governor Andrew J. Montague of Virginia; Rear-Admiral Stockton, president of George Washington University; Hon.